

EXHIBIT “A”

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
See Attachment**DEFENDANTS**

BRENDA A. SMITH, BROAD REACH CAPITAL, LP, BROAD REACH PARTNERS, LLC, and BRISTOL ADVISORS, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Philadelphia County, PA
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)
Currently unknown.**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (Place an "X" in one box only)

- ☒ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in one box for Plaintiff and one box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in one box only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395f) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609				

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in one box only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTIONCite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. § 77(a); 15 U.S.C. § 78(b); 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5; 15 U.S.C. §§ 805-5(1), (2), (4); 17 C.F.R. § 275.206(4)-8

Brief description of cause:

Investment adviser and offering fraud

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

08/27/2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 06/17)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) **Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) **County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) **Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. **Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. **Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. **Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. **Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. **Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. **Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. **Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ATTACHMENT TO CIVIL COVER SHEET

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Kelly L. Gibson

Scott A. Thompson

John V. Donnelly III

Mark R. Sylvester

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

1617 JFK Blvd., Suite 520

Philadelphia, PA 19103

Telephone: (215) 597-3100

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**BRENDA A. SMITH, BROAD REACH
CAPITAL, LP, BROAD REACH
PARTNERS, LLC, and BRISTOL
ADVISORS, LLC,**

Defendants.

:
:
:
: **Civil Action No.**
:
: **Complaint for Violations of the**
: **Federal Securities Laws**
:
: **Jury Trial Demanded**
:
:
:
:
:
:
:

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), One Penn Center, 1617 JFK Boulevard, Suite 520, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, alleges as follows against the following defendants, whose names and last known addresses are set forth below:

- a. Brenda A. Smith
222 West Rittenhouse Square
Penthouse 3
Philadelphia, PA 19103
- b. Broad Reach Capital, LP
200 Four Falls, Suite 211
1001 Conshohocken State Road
West Conshohocken, PA 19428

c. Broad Reach Partners, LLC
200 Four Falls, Suite 211
1001 Conshohocken State Road
West Conshohocken, PA 19428

d. Bristol Advisors, LLC
200 Four Falls, Suite 211
1001 Conshohocken State Road
West Conshohocken, PA 19428

SUMMARY

1. This case involves an investment advisory fraud in which Brenda A. Smith and the other Defendants solicited over \$100 million from investors for purported investment in sophisticated securities trading strategies. However, Smith took the vast majority of these funds for unrelated companies, to pay back other investors, and for personal use. And, in 2019, confronted with at least one investor trying to redeem its investment, Smith created a fictitious valuation of assets backed by false claims that she held billions of dollars in assets through a company she owned.

2. From at least February 2016 through the present, Smith, defendant Broad Reach Capital, LP (“Broad Reach Fund” or the “Fund”), defendant Broad Reach Partners, LLC (“Partners”), and defendant Bristol Advisors, LLC (“Bristol”)

(collectively, without Smith, the “Entity Defendants”), engaged in this fraud. Smith dominated and controlled the Entity Defendants such that they were essentially her alter egos.

3. Through the Entity Defendants, Smith offered limited partnership interests in the Fund to investors beginning in early 2016. Since the Fund’s inception, Smith raised approximately \$105 million from at least 40 investors, and investors are still owed more than \$63 million in principal.

4. To solicit and retain investors, Defendants represented that the Fund employed several profitable, sophisticated trading strategies involving highly liquid securities, including those that it was uniquely positioned to pursue because of its access to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange trading floor (“Trading Strategies”). In reality, only a small fraction of investor money was actually used for these strategies.

5. The vast majority of the funds were moved through the bank accounts of entities Smith controls and ultimately used to, among other things, make her own personal investments and to repay other investors. To lull existing investors and solicit additional investments, Defendants provided monthly account statements reflecting high returns and “tear sheets” touting the Fund’s overall

claimed 30%+ yearly return and that the Fund had never had a losing month.

These and other performance statements were false.

6. In recent months, several investors have tried—in vain—to redeem. In July 2019, in response to investors' concerns, Defendants distributed a document valuing the Fund's assets at over \$180 million ("Asset List"). To support this valuation, Smith claimed that she owned a \$2.5 billion bond issued by a publicly traded financial institution (the "Bond") and had transferred \$100 million of the Bond to the Fund. She even provided purported brokerage statements reflecting the supposed \$2.5 billion holding. But the documents are fake, and thus, more than \$100 million of claimed holdings of the Fund are an obvious fiction. The vast majority of investors' money is gone from the Fund.

7. The Defendants engaged in a fraudulent scheme and made material misrepresentations and omissions to investors and prospective investors. Smith and Bristol also abused their position and breached their fiduciary duties as investment advisers by making material misrepresentations and omissions and failing to act in the best interest of the Fund.

8. By engaging in the conduct described in this Complaint, Defendants violated, directly or indirectly, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, Section

17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]. In addition, because Smith and Bristol are investment advisers, by engaging in the conduct described in this Complaint, they also violated, directly or indirectly, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 206(1), (2), and (4) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 80b-6] and Rule 206(4)-8 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 275.206(4)-8].

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. The Commission brings this action pursuant to Sections 20(b) and 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b), (d)], Sections 21(d) and 21(e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d), (e)], and Sections 209(d) and 209(e) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-9(d), (e)] to enjoin such acts, practices, and courses of business, and to obtain disgorgement, prejudgment interest, civil money penalties, and such other and further relief the Court may deem just and appropriate.

10. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b), 20(d), and 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b), (d), and 77v(a)]; Sections 21(d), 21(e), and 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d), (e), and

78aa]; and Sections 209(d), 209(e), and 214 of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-9(d), (e), 80b-14]. Defendants, directly or indirectly, made use of the mails, or the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or the facility of national security exchanges, in connection with the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business alleged in this complaint.

11. Venue in this district is proper under Section 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78aa] and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because certain acts, practices, transactions, and courses of business constituting violations of the federal securities laws occurred within the District of New Jersey. In connection with the fraud, Defendants sent, and/or caused to be sent, wire transmissions through the Fedwire Funds Service, which involved electronic communications between Federal Reserve facilities in New Jersey and Texas.

THE DEFENDANTS

12. Brenda A. Smith, age 60, is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Smith owns and/or controls the Entity Defendants and many other entities. Smith operated all of the Entity Defendants out of the same office space in West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. During the relevant period, Smith owned, controlled, and/or exercised dominion

over the Entity Defendants making them essentially her alter egos. Until recently, Smith owned CV Brokerage, Inc., a registered broker-dealer, and held Series 7, 24, 27, 53, 63, 79, and 99 licenses. On July 2, 2019, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) accepted a letter of Acceptance, Waiver, and Consent from Smith by which she agreed to be barred by FINRA in light of her failure to respond to a written request for documents and information pursuant to FINRA Rule 8210.

13. Broad Reach Capital, LP (also referred to as “Broad Reach Fund” or “Fund”) is a Delaware limited partnership established by Smith in February 2016 and operates as a purported hedge fund. The Fund’s principal place of business is in West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

14. Broad Reach Partners, LLC (also referred to as “Partners”) is a Delaware limited company with its principal place of business in West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. It serves as the general partner for the Fund. Partners has no employees other than Smith and conducts no business other than serving as the Fund’s general partner. Partners passed much of the money invested in the Fund through its bank account to entities or accounts controlled by Smith.

15. Bristol Advisors, LLC (also referred to as “Bristol”) is a Delaware limited liability company with a principal place of business in West

Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. It is a registered investment advisor that purports to provide investment advisory services to its sole client, the Fund. Smith is the sole owner of Bristol and the person who makes all advisory decisions for Bristol.

Bristol has no business operations other than advising the Fund.

RELEVANT PERSONS AND ENTITIES

16. CV International Investments, Ltd., is a purported UK company with its principal place of business in London, UK. Smith formed CV International and controls it.

17. “Investor 1” is an individual residing in Florida. Investor 1 invested his own assets with the Fund.

18. “Investor 2” is an individual residing in Puerto Rico. Investor 2 invested assets of investment vehicles he controlled with the Fund. Later, he combined and merged these investments into an investment made by Investor 3.

19. “Investor 3” is a limited partnership with its principal place of business in Montreal, Canada.

FACTS

A. Smith Controlled the Entity Defendants and Misused Investor Funds

20. Smith dominated and controlled each of the Entity Defendants—the Fund, Partners, and Bristol—such that they were essentially her alter-egos. She controlled their brokerage and bank accounts, and every other aspect of the businesses. In addition, during the period February 2016 to the present, Smith also controlled or had signatory authority on the brokerage and/or bank accounts of at least 35 additional entities.

21. Defendants offered limited partnership interests in the Fund to investors. Defendants raised approximately \$105 million from at least 40 investors since the Fund's inception.

22. Defendants represented to investors and prospective investors that the Fund would invest their assets in the Trading Strategies, which involved highly liquid securities and which Defendants claimed the Fund was uniquely positioned to pursue.

23. However, contrary to those representations, investors' money rarely ended up in the brokerage accounts participating in the Trading Strategies that

Defendants had touted and promised. Defendants used only a small fraction of the money received from investors to engage in the Trading Strategies.

24. Instead, Defendants funneled the bulk of investor funds through a web of entities Smith controlled. Ultimately, Smith used the funds to make her own apparent investments wholly unrelated to the Trading Strategies. There is no evidence that the Fund owns any of these other investments.

25. Unbeknownst to investors, Defendants also used some of the money they had invested to pay other investors seeking to redeem. Further, since the Fund's inception, Smith used over \$2 million of the Fund's assets (filtered through three of her entities) to pay American Express bills. None of this capital was engaged in the claimed profitable Trading Strategies.

26. Indeed, although investors contributed approximately \$105 million to the Fund, the high point of all brokerage and bank accounts in the name of the Fund and its purported affiliates was no more than \$31.8 million in December 2016.

27. Since December 2016, the total assets within bank and brokerage accounts of the Broad Reach Fund have steadily declined, even as tens of millions of new investment money poured into the Fund.

B. Defendants Made Material Misrepresentations and Omissions to Induce Investors to Invest

1. The Fund's Written Materials Marketed the Trading Strategies to Potential Investors

28. According to the Fund's Private Placement Memoranda ("PPM"), the Fund's investment objective and strategy is to "invest its account with managers that represent a diverse set of assets" that would include "equities, bonds, options, commodities, foreign exchange, and energy."

29. In other documents Defendants provided to investors, created by Smith or at her direction, Defendants presented an even narrower focus, stating that the Fund would invest in the Trading Strategies. For example, the Fund's "Investor Presentation," dated February 2018, made clear that the Fund's strategy was an equities trading strategy designed to "[i]dentify, utilize, monitor and manage the managers who execute risk strategies through proven mathematical models to generate positive uncorrelated returns." A series of "[c]ompetitive advantages" listed in the presentation exclusively referred to securities trading. The presentation also provided detailed charts relating to the three primary securities trading strategies: Dividend Capture, Short-Term Opportunistic Trading, and VIX Convergence.

30. In or about October 2016, Defendants provided a “tear sheet” (a single-page document touting the returns of the Fund’s Trading Strategies) to certain current and prospective investors, including Investor 2. This tear sheet purported to reflect the Fund’s historical performance and mentioned no investments other than the Trading Strategies.

31. The tear sheet also posed the rhetorical question “Why Broad Reach,” and went on to tout its “Distinctly Different Trading Strategies,” “direct access to floor traders,” and “specialized” trades.

32. Similarly, Defendants provided a March 31, 2018 “tear sheet” to certain current and prospective investors (including Investor 2), purporting to reflect the Fund’s historical performance. Again, the tear sheet mentioned no investments other than the Trading Strategies, and touted an “efficient execution platform” and “high level of liquidity,” noting that “[t]he current portfolio of strategies include Dividend Capture, VIX Convergence, Volatility Skew, S&P Premium Capture, Opportunities and Intraday Trading.” Each of these is a securities trading strategy.

33. Both the Investor Presentation and the tear sheets also boasted of the Fund’s steady, positive returns. They included a chart reflecting that each month

since January 2015 (which predates the origin of the Fund itself by approximately a year) the Fund had positive returns, with the 2018 documents claiming annual returns of over 35% in 2016 and 33% in 2017. The presentation and 2018 tear sheet also asserted that the Fund had a positive return of 6.07% in the first three months of 2018, including a gain of 1.76% for February 2018.

34. In reality, the limited funds invested in the Trading Strategies declined by over 50% in February 2018. And, even when the Trading Strategies were profitable, there was simply not enough money devoted to them to generate the claimed positive returns for the overall Fund.

2. Defendants Defrauded Investors 1, 2, and 3

35. The specific experiences of three of Defendants' largest investors are illustrative of the fraud.

a. Investor 1

36. Investor 1 invested approximately \$9.5 million in the Fund with the understanding, based on representations by Smith and written documentation concerning the Fund she provided, that his capital would be allocated to the Trading Strategies.

37. Investor 1 confirmed this understanding in a December 1, 2016 side letter agreement, a document permitted by the Fund's Private Placement Memorandum. That side letter specifically stated that Investor 1's investment would be allocated to the Trading Strategies and required Defendants to provide Investor 1 with written notice if any material changes in the Trading Strategies were made. A list of the referenced Trading Strategies was attached to the side letter, which Smith signed on behalf of the Fund.

38. Despite the side letter and other representations, Defendants only used a small portion of Investor 1's funds in the Trading Strategies.

39. For example, between December 19, 2016 and January 23, 2017, Defendants received over \$8.9 million in new funds from investors into the Fund's bank account (as well as a \$1 million transfer from a brokerage account), of which \$5.6 million was an investment made by Investor 1. However, only \$550,000 of the \$9.9 million was transferred to Fund brokerage accounts for trading.

40. Instead, Defendants transferred over \$8.7 million of that investor capital to other entities that Smith controlled. Smith appears to have used this money for, among other things, a mining and mineral company and a restaurant, entities with no relation to the Trading Strategies.

41. There is no evidence that these entities were owned by the Fund, and bank records do not reflect that they paid any returns to the Fund. Moreover, these entities are not even identified as “investments,” either in the Fund’s 2016 Financial Statements disseminated to investors or on the Asset List distributed to investors in July 2019. Smith simply took these funds for her own personal investment or use.

b. Investor 2

42. Investor 2 understood from the Defendants that his investment would be used exclusively to trade securities using the Trading Strategies. Defendants sent Investor 2 documents, touting the uniqueness of the Trading Strategies and their historically high returns, to induce investment.

43. During a September 2016 meeting with Investor 2, Smith created a handwritten document for Investor 2 representing that the Fund derived all revenue and returns from the Trading Strategies.

44. Investor 2 also received the false March 31, 2018 tear sheet with the fabricated February 2018 returns.

45. Investor 2 invested over \$26.7 million with the Fund, in a series of payments over time, on behalf of certain investment funds he managed, including his family partnership.

46. Defendants routinely used capital obtained from Investor 2 for purposes other than the Trading Strategies. For instance, on July 5, 2017, Investor 2 wired \$3 million to the Fund's bank account. Within three days, over \$2.2 million of that capital was transferred to other entities controlled by Smith, including \$1.8 million to an entity that Smith utilized for her own investments.

47. In May 2018, Investor 2 wired \$5.43 million to the Fund's bank account, again with the understanding that this capital would be used in the Trading Strategies. However, none of this money was transferred to a Fund brokerage account. Instead, within weeks, Defendants transferred roughly half of Investor 2's funds to other entities controlled by Smith, and used the other half to fund redemptions by other investors in the Fund.

c. Investor 3

48. Defendants similarly made oral and written misrepresentations to Investor 3 concerning the use of his investment funds. To signify that its investment would involve the "dividend capture" trading strategy of the Fund,

Investor 3 went so far as to name the entity making the investment the “Dividend Capture” fund.

49. As with Investor 1 and Investor 2, Defendants used only a small fraction of Investor 3’s funds in any kind of securities trading. Investor 3 first invested \$2.285 million in late December 2018, transferring the funds to the Fund’s bank account at a time when the balance in the account was less than \$1,000.

50. By January 15, 2019, Defendants had exhausted the more than \$2 million invested by Investor 3, but had transferred only \$31,875 to brokerage accounts. Instead, Defendants caused the transfer of approximately \$1.36 million to other entities Smith controlled and wired \$1 million to a real estate firm, each with no relation to the Trading Strategies.

51. On January 29, 2019, Investor 3 invested another \$2 million in the Fund, wiring the money to the Fund’s bank account at a time when the balance in the account was less than \$75. That same day, Defendants wired \$2 million to another investor in the Fund with an outstanding redemption request.

52. Two days later, on January 31, 2019, Investor 3 wired an additional \$225,000 to the Fund’s bank account. That same day, Defendants wired the funds

obtained from Investor 3 to the aforementioned Fund investor to fund a redemption request. None of Investor 3's January 2019 investments were deposited into a brokerage account for the purpose of conducting the Trading Strategies.

53. Smith also misled Investor 3 regarding the Fund's historical performance during Investor 3's due diligence process. During an August 30, 2018 phone call, Smith misrepresented to Investor 3 that the Fund's Trading Strategy relating to volatility had produced a substantial profit in February 2018. To the contrary, the Fund's brokerage accounts suffered massive losses in February 2018, with the primary Broad Reach account losing over 50% of its value, dropping from approximately \$17.7 million to approximately \$8.8 million by the end of the month.

C. Defendants Have Continued to Make Material Misrepresentations and Omissions About the Fund's Assets

54. In approximately February 2019, Investor 2 transferred his investment in the Fund to Investor 3. After this transfer, the Fund's books and records reflected that the total value of Investor 3's holdings was approximately \$46.6 million. This included all principal and purported investment gains for Investors 2 and 3.

55. Shortly thereafter, Defendants took issue with the transfer. As a result of this dispute, in March 2019, Investor 3 decided to fully redeem the combined \$46.6 million investment in the Fund. Defendants accepted Investor 3's redemption request and stated that the funds would be wired on May 15, 2019.

56. The Fund did not redeem Investor 3 on May 15, however, and Smith has made various excuses as to why the Fund has not fulfilled the redemption request. Finally, on May 31, 2019, Defendants, still having failed to return Investor 3's investment, instead provided Investor 3 with what Smith claimed was the Fund's "proof of funds" to assure Investor 3 that his capital was intact.

57. This "proof of funds" was a purported board resolution by CV International Investments Limited ("CV International"), another entity owned by Smith and unconnected to the Fund. The resolution stated that CV International had transferred \$100 million worth of a bond to the Fund, effective December 31, 2017. Smith signed the document as a Director of CV International.

58. Later that same day, Defendants emailed a purported bank statement to Investor 3 indicating that CV International owned \$2.5 billion of the Bond referred to in the corporate resolution. Defendants sent these documents to support the assertion that CV International—the supposed owner of the \$2.5 billion

Bond—had transferred \$100 million worth of the Bond to the Fund in December 2017, and thus, the Fund had sufficient capital to satisfy redemption requests.

59. Defendants also provided the Asset List—a one-page document listing the fund’s purported assets as of June 30, 2019—to Investor 3. According to the Asset List, as of June 30, 2019, the Fund’s assets were valued at over \$180 million, with the largest asset being \$129.56 million of the Bond.

60. Defendants listed the value of the Fund’s brokerage account at only approximately \$2.6 million, but even this limited amount was false. The actual June 2019 balance of the Fund’s brokerage account was approximately \$652,000.

61. Soon after, apparently spurred by other investors seeking redemptions, Defendants provided the Asset List to other investors in the Fund.

62. Smith’s continuing claim that her entity, CV International, owns (or recently owned) \$2.5 billion worth of the Bond is false and the brokerage statement indicating CV International’s ownership is a fiction.

63. Public records indicate that the entire issuance of the Bond was valued at \$2.5 billion. The real Bond is a liquid security that is actively traded in United States and international bond markets. Public records show that there are multiple, large institutional holders of the Bond. Conversely, there is no public record that

indicates that CV International, Defendants, or any other known entity controlled by Smith owns any of the Bond, let alone the entire issuance. Smith's claims that \$100 million of the Bond's value (now inexplicably valued at over \$129 million) was transferred to the Fund and represents 71% of the Fund's assets, are simply false.

64. The majority of the Fund's other listed assets on the Asset List are also dubious. For instance, the Fund's second largest purported asset is \$20.25 million in "securitized cryptocurrency." Attempting to substantiate this claim, Defendants provided Investor 3 with only a two-page, unintelligible document entitled "Wallet," which shows a few lines of text with dollar figures. Fund bank records do not reflect the purchase of this purported asset.

65. Defendants are covering up a massive shortcoming in the Fund caused by the misuse of investor funds and losses generated by the Trading Strategies. Putting aside the outlandish and inaccurate claims of 30% plus yearly gains, of the approximately \$105 million invested in the Fund, based on amounts returned to investors, almost always from other investors' money, the Fund still owes investors more than \$63 million in principal.

66. There is no evidence that assets sufficient to satisfy that obligation are currently held by the Fund or any other affiliated entity.

D. Defendants Violated The Anti-Fraud Provisions of the Federal Securities Laws

67. During the relevant period, Smith operated, controlled, and dominated the Entity Defendants such that they were essentially her alter egos.

68. The limited partnership interests in the Fund sold by Defendants are investment contracts, and therefore securities. Likewise, Defendants' fraudulent scheme concerned investing in securities.

69. All of the misrepresentations and omissions set forth herein, individually and in the aggregate, are material. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the misrepresented facts and omitted information regarding how their money would be invested, how the supposed investments performed, the value of those investments, and the ability to repay those investments important, and/or that disclosure of the omitted facts or accurate information would alter the "total mix" of information available to investors.

70. In connection with the conduct described herein, Defendants acted knowingly and/or recklessly. Among other things, Defendants knew or were

reckless in not knowing that they were making material misrepresentations and omitting material facts in connection with selling or offering of securities.

71. Smith and the Entity Defendants had ultimate authority for their false and misleading statements and omissions made orally and in documents provided to clients and prospective clients.

72. Defendants knowingly and/or recklessly disseminated false and misleading statements to investors and prospective investors with the intent to deceive.

73. Through their material misrepresentations and omissions, Defendants knowingly, recklessly, or negligently obtained money or property from investors.

74. Through this scheme, Defendants knowingly and/or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions or courses of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon their investors and client.

75. Smith and Bristol acted as investment advisers during the relevant period by providing investment advisory services for a fee.

76. Smith and Bristol provided investment advisory services to a pooled investment vehicle, the Fund.

77. In connection with the conduct described herein, Smith and Bristol breached the fiduciary duty they owed to the Fund.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act
(Against All Defendants)**

78. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 77, above, as if the same were fully set forth herein.

79. From at least February 2016 through the present, as a result of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants knowingly or recklessly or, with respect to subparts b and c below, negligently, in the offer or sale of securities, directly or indirectly, by the use of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or the mails, or the facilities of a national securities exchange:

- a. employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud;
- b. obtained money or property by means of, or made, untrue statements of material fact, or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were

made, not misleading; or

c. engaged in acts, transactions, practices, or courses of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon offerees, purchasers, and prospective purchasers of securities.

80. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)].

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder
(Against All Defendants)

81. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 77 inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

82. By engaging in the conduct described above, from February 2016 to the present, Defendants directly or indirectly, by use of the means or instruments of interstate commerce or of the mails, or the facility of a national securities exchanges, in connection with the purchase and sale of securities described herein, knowingly or recklessly:

a. employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;

b. made untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and/or

c. engaged in acts, practices, and courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.

83. Defendants knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engaged in the aforementioned devices, schemes and artifices to defraud, made untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts, and engaged in fraudulent acts, practices and courses of business. By engaging in such conduct, Defendants acted with scienter, that is, with an intent to deceive, manipulate or defraud or with a severely reckless disregard for the truth.

84. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, directly and indirectly, violated and, unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to violate Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Section 206(1) and (2) of the Advisers Act
(Against Defendants Smith and Bristol)

85. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 77, above, as if the same were fully set forth herein.

86. From at least February 2016 through the present, as a result of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants Smith and Bristol, knowingly or recklessly or, with respect to subpart b below, negligently, as investment advisers, directly or indirectly, by use of the means or instrumentality of interstate commerce or of the mails:

- a. employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud any client or prospective client;
- b. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any client or prospective client.

87. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Defendants Smith and Bristol violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 206(1) and (2) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. § 80b-6(1), (2)].

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206-4 thereunder
(Against Smith and Bristol)

88. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 77, above, as if the same were fully set forth herein.

89. Defendants Smith and Bristol, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, by use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or use of the mails, which acting as investment advisors, engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business that were fraudulent, deceptive, and manipulative.

90. Defendants Smith and Bristol, while acting as investment advisers to pooled investment vehicles: (a) made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, to investors or prospective investors in the pooled investment vehicle; or (b) engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business that were fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative with respect to investors or prospective investors in the pooled investment vehicle.

91. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Smith and Bristol violated and, unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to violate Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. § 80b-6(4)] and Rule 206(4)-8 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 275.206(4)-8].

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that this Court enter a final judgment:

I.

Permanently restraining and enjoining Defendants from, directly or indirectly, violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]; and permanently restraining and enjoining Smith and Bristol from violating Sections 206(1), (2), and (4) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. § 80b-6] and Rule 206(4)-8 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 275.206(4)-8];

II.

Ordering disgorgement by Defendants of all ill-gotten gains or unjust enrichment with prejudgment interest, to effect the remedial purposes of the federal securities laws;

III.

Ordering Defendants to pay civil penalties pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)], and, as to Defendants Smith and Bristol, pursuant to Section 209(e) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. § 80b-9(e)]; and

IV.

Granting such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff
demands that this case be tried to a jury.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ John V. Donnelly III

Kelly L. Gibson
Scott A. Thompson
John V. Donnelly III
Mark R. Sylvester

Securities and Exchange Commission
1617 JFK Blvd., Suite 520
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Telephone: (215) 597-3100
Facsimile: (215) 597-2740
Email: DonnellyJ@sec.gov

**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION**

Dated: August 27, 2019

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

v.

BRENDA A. SMITH, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.

**DESIGNATION OF AGENT
FOR SERVICE**

Pursuant to Local Rule 101.1(f), because the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) does not have an office in this district, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey is hereby designated as eligible as an alternative to the Commission to receive service of all notices or papers in the captioned action. Therefore, service upon the United States or its authorized designee, David Dauenheimer, Deputy Chief, Civil Division, United States Attorney’s Office for the District of New Jersey, 970 Broad Street, 7th Floor,

Newark, NJ 07102 shall constitute service upon the Commission for purposes of this action.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Scott A. Thompson

Scott A. Thompson

Attorneys for Plaintiff
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Philadelphia Regional Office
1617 JFK Boulevard, Suite 520
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 597-3100
ThompsonS@sec.gov